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Connecticut's Bustling Cities

By Joseph Slepski, Research Analyst

Over the past two decades development in Connecticut's suburban towns has been occurring at an impressive rate. From the dawning of the gaming industries in the towns in southeastern Connecticut to the building of huge shopping malls in towns such as Farmington, Manchester, Meriden, Milford, Enfield and Trumbull, the impression exists that new development has ceased to exist in the largest cities in the State. This could not be further from the truth. In fact, Connecticut's largest cities, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport and Stamford have all experienced or are experiencing major development projects. The cities are simply not being neglected by builders. It can be argued that the large cities are becoming attractive to developers based on recent happenings. Whether it is due to tax incentives, availability of land, or cooperative efforts between industry and government, several projects have been or will be undertaken.

Hartford

As recently as the 1960's, one could walk down the streets of Hartford and pass a plethora of movie theaters: The Strand, E.M. Lowes, Rialto, Capitol, State and Poli, just to name a few. For more than thirty years, however, there were no theaters in the

downtown district. In the summer of 2000, the Crown Theater opened for business. This 17-screen multiplex sits on land that formerly housed the Veeder-Root plant. This land was vacant for years, but now is an area of bustling activity. The city of Hartford has also seen the construction of the Learning Corridor. This project, which is being coordinated by Trinity College, features new elementary schools, a performing arts center, and other educational support facilities. Small retailers have also moved into the area near Hartford Hospital. The arts community will be served by the 2002 completion of the Bushnell II, a performance venue for smaller productions that are not a good strategic fit for the main performance hall. (For more on Hartford, see the profile on page 4.)

New Haven

New Haven is seeing some new developments as well. Science Park is under new management and this cooperative effort between the city, State and Yale University is once again serving as an incubator for small start-up firms headed by city residents. The New Haven Coliseum has just undergone a two million dollar renovation and now houses professional hockey, in addition to various other entertainment events. The Chapel Square Mall, long a symbol of

In April...

- **Employment..... up 1,200**
- **Unemployment rate2.2%**
- **Housing permits up 1.0%**

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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Contributing DOL Staff: Salvatore DiPillo, Lincoln S. Dyer, Arthur Famiglietti, Noreen Passardi, David F. Post, Joseph Slepiski and Erin C. Wilkins. **Managing Editor:** Jungmin Charles Joo. **Contributing DECD Staff:** Todd Bentsen, Kolie Chang, Robert Damroth and Mark Prisloe. We would also like to thank our associates at the Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, for their contributions to the Digest.

Connecticut Department of Labor

Shaun B. Cashman, Commissioner
Susan G. Townsley, Deputy Commissioner
Thomas E. Hutton, Deputy Commissioner

Roger F. Therrien, Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263

E-Mail: dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us
Website: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi>



Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

James F. Abromaitis, Commissioner
Rita Zangari, Deputy Commissioner
Timothy H. Coppage, Deputy Commissioner

Public Affairs and Strategic Planning Division
Research Unit
505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8165
Fax: (860) 270-8188

E-Mail: decd@po.state.ct.us
Website: <http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/research>



urban neglect, has experienced an upswing, with new stores coming in as tenants. Downtown New Haven is seeing an ever-increasing number of restaurants, small shops and entertainment venues. New activity is also happening in the health care field, as both St. Raphael and Yale-New Haven Hospitals offer more services to the public. The city of New Haven, seeking to capitalize on its relationship with Yale University, has begun a major effort to woo small high-tech firms to locate in the city.

Stamford

Stamford has been bustling in recent years. The University of Connecticut campus has relocated to downtown, and this move has been so successful that the school is now offering the MBA degree at this location. The financial services industry has expanded, as evidenced by the new construction going on at UBS Warburg, which should lead to 500 new jobs. Stamford has also seen a good number of new retail stores and restaurants moving into the city. On a lighter side, many out-of-towners are flocking into Stamford to taste the world famous Krispy Kreme doughnuts. A convenience store in the city is the only outlet in the entire State to sell this product. As a result, Stamford Police have had to direct traffic at this previously unremarkable location, and the owner of the convenience store has to personally make several trips each day to New York City to procure these delicacies.

Waterbury

Waterbury has seen its share of developments as well. Most prominent is the late 1997 opening of the Brass Mill Center Mall. This shopping mall, which was unusual in that it reversed the trend of malls opening in only suburban towns, has provided

for over 2,000 jobs. It also spawned the opening of a shopping center directly across the street. The mall itself is still attracting new businesses. The end of 2000 saw the opening of a Hops Restaurant and a new clothing store opened in March of 2001. Downtown Waterbury has seen the opening of a new state courthouse and the Rowland Government Center, which provides office space for 500 State government workers from agencies such as the Departments of Motor Vehicles and Mental Retardation.

Bridgeport

The city of Bridgeport has experienced major developments as well. Everyone is familiar with Harbor Yard, the home of the Bridgeport Bluefish baseball team, which is the most successful minor league baseball facility in the nation. The fall of 2001 will see the opening of the Bridgeport Arena, a 10,000-seat facility that will house the Bridgeport Sound Tigers of the American Hockey League and the Fairfield University men's and women's basketball teams. New office development is taking place at the Harbor Place complex. A baseball museum is also being built. Finally Beardsley Zoo, the only zoo in the entire State, has undergone an expansion as well.

Build It and They Will Come

Even though the glitz and glamour seem to have gone to the suburban towns, the large cities in Connecticut are still attractive to developers. The successful completion of these projects will inevitably lead to more projects and jobs. Whether the large cities can fully resume their old role as the hubs of activity is uncertain, but these cities will continue to play a major role in the lives of the population around them. ■

Tidbits

Ten Useful Websites for Regional Socioeconomic Data

- Bureau of the Census: <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.map.htm>
- Bureau of Economic Analysis: <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/reis/>
- Dismal Scientist: <http://www.dismal.com/regions/regions.stm>
- GeoStat: http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/active_data/index.html
- RECON: <http://www2.fdic.gov/recon/>
- FedStats: <http://www.fedstats.gov/>
- State of The Cities: <http://socds.huduser.org/index.html>
- Economagic: <http://www.economagic.com>
- The Association of University Business and Economic Researchers: <http://www.auber.org/htmls/leapcomp.html>

Source: EconData.Net

According to the Progressive Policy Institute's publication, *The New Economy Index: Understanding America's Economic Transformation* (November, 1998), in our changing economy, the key engines of growth - technology and research-based companies and industries - are fueled by a large and high-caliber scientific and engineering workforce. Ensuring a growing and high-quality scientific workforce will be critical to continued economic growth in the next century.

HOUSING UPDATE

April Permits Up From Last Year

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 779 new housing units in April 2001, a one percent increase compared to April of 2000 when 771 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 779 units permitted in April 2001 represent an increase of 38.9 percent from the 561 units permitted in March 2001. The year-to-date permits are down by 1.6 percent, from

2,941 through April 2000, to 2,895 through April 2001.

Hartford Labor Market Area (LMA) recorded the largest number of new authorized units in April with 302. Danbury and New Haven LMAs followed with 118 and 103 units respectively. Danbury led all Connecticut communities with 45 units, followed by Vernon with 29 and Newtown with 23. From a county perspective, Fairfield County showed the largest gain (46 units) in new housing authorizations compared to a year ago. ■

For more information on housing permits, see tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

Entrepreneurship Awards

In conjunction with the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City (ICIC) and the Industry Cluster initiative, the Governor officially recognized winners of the Connecticut Inner City 10 Entrepreneurship Award. The Connecticut Inner City 10 awards are a major component of the multi-pronged Connecticut Inner City Business Strategy component of the industry cluster initiative.

Out of a pool of 50 nominated businesses, 29 companies met the criteria as qualified candidates for the Connecticut Inner City 10 awards program. The 11 companies with the highest five-year compounded growth rate were selected. Applicants were ranked based on the percentage increase in the company's gross revenues between 1995 and 1999.

Last April, five Connecticut companies were identified as national winners in the ICIC/**Inc. Magazine** Inner City 100 contest, which showcased the fastest growing companies from inner cities across America. Connecticut is the first state in the country to participate in the ICIC/**Inc. Magazine** Inner City 100 contest on a statewide basis.

This year's winners were Rego Realty (Hartford), Central Auto and Transport (Hartford), Innovative Display & Design (Bridgeport), Space-Craft (New Haven), Prime Resources (Bridgeport), Horizon Services (East Hartford), Quintana Supply (Hartford), Archives One (Waterbury), Century 21 Roman Realty (Stamford), Alexandre, Clark Associates (ABA Foods) (Hartford), and Computer Resolutions (Bridgeport). ■

By Brandon T. Hooker, Research Analyst

Introduction

Hartford's commitment to economic renewal is beginning to pave the way for industrial growth, increased wages, and a decline in unemployment throughout the State's capital. Look for a revamped downtown area in the near future, as Governor John G. Rowland's "Six Pillars of Progress" development proposal takes shape and fosters future interest in the capital city.

Economy

In 1999, Hartford's rebounding economy pushed annual industry wages twenty-five percent higher than those of 1992. The finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) industries reported the highest annual wages per worker at \$67,829, followed by the manufacturing sector, which averaged \$59,850 per year. From 1992 to 1999, every industrial sector except agriculture reported increases in their respective wages.

Hartford's unemployment rate exceeded the U.S. rate by two percentage points in 1999, yet produced over 4,000 jobs for the city between 1998 and 1999. The local government, FIRE, and service sectors fueled

Hartford's recent job growth. Positive gains were also attributed to the resurgence of the state government, transportation, communications and utilities, and retail trade industries. However, from 1992 to 1999, the city experienced significant job losses in its federal government, wholesale trade, and manufacturing sectors, leaving the city with about 12,000 fewer jobs overall.

Despite a healthy economy, Hartford is still finding it hard to draw new residents and keep former ones from leaving the capital city. From 1990 to 1999, Hartford's general population and labor force lost 11,372 citizens and 10,730 workers, respectively. In that time, increasing numbers of Hartford's middle class residents have made their homes in surrounding suburban communities. Fortunately, population losses did little to affect the city's retail receipts, which rose 39 percent over the ten-year period, tallying \$1.56 billion in 1999 alone.

Hartford's annual housing permit numbers fluctuated considerably, from a high of 405 in 1990 to a ten-year low of 3 in 1995. The issuance of over 400 new housing permits in 1990 was

extraordinary, primarily due to increased multi-unit building construction throughout the city. However, after the decline in the mid-1990s, the city's future growth looks promising as new housing permits have again reached healthy levels in recent years.

Outlook

Downtown Hartford is expected to show a resurgence of energy in 2002, with the emergence of a new retail mall, renovated office space, and a relocated Capital Community College (CCC). These new attractions will be housed in the former G. Fox and Co. department store building located at 960 Main Street. Business professionals, CCC students, and retail shoppers will benefit from the completion of a 2,200 space parking facility on the corner of Market and Talcott Streets. The Old State House may also renew public interest in the city of Hartford. A \$25 million proposal would fund the redesign of its first floor, as well as expand its current underground exhibit areas. Adriaen's Landing construction is underway with demolitions planned this year for the Connecticut Natural Gas and the back of the Hartford Times buildings. In their place will be new restaurants, retail outlets, and a convention center designed to draw more revenue into the area.

In recent news, a \$120 million agreement has been finalized between the State, the city, and Aetna Inc. to renovate the Hartford Civic Center shopping mall. Northland Investment Corporation has been contracted to convert the mall into a street-oriented apartment and retail complex. These as well as other expansionary measures will seek to fuel economic expansion, increase historical awareness, and more importantly, return a sense of identity to our State's capital. ■

Hartford City Trends

Industry	1992			1998			1999		
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages
Total	4,003	135,890	\$37,858	3,455	119,882	\$46,530	3,472	123,887	\$47,499
Agriculture.....	6	92	\$21,075	14	42	\$18,891	15	65	\$17,514
Construction.....	206	1,762	\$39,657	178	1,580	\$40,681	188	1,687	\$44,723
Manufacturing.....	122	5,417	\$40,987	105	4,272	\$52,770	104	3,825	\$59,850
Trans., Comm. & Utilities.....	108	7,106	\$32,873	103	6,162	\$40,889	102	6,365	\$42,245
Wholesale Trade.....	305	5,516	\$42,634	229	3,689	\$57,099	223	3,418	\$45,169
Retail Trade.....	788	9,198	\$17,841	617	7,115	\$19,057	635	7,650	\$19,839
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate.....	482	41,700	\$48,148	448	33,718	\$63,327	463	34,040	\$67,829
Services.....	1,795	40,889	\$32,523	1,621	41,860	\$37,417	1,599	44,039	\$38,082
Federal Government.....	58	5,315	\$37,703	36	3,869	\$45,365	37	3,788	\$48,307
State Government.....	101	11,106	\$35,329	67	9,868	\$48,859	70	11,220	\$47,784
Local Government.....	25	7,757	\$36,924	29	7,678	\$42,848	29	7,763	\$37,693

Economic Indicators \ Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Population.....	139,739	138,983	137,938	136,818	135,395	133,804	132,829	131,975	131,523	128,367
Labor Force.....	63,336	62,393	59,517	56,236	52,899	56,110	55,897	55,339	53,010	52,606
Employed.....	57,525	55,259	52,026	50,166	47,474	50,361	49,990	49,782	49,403	49,330
Unemployed.....	5,811	7,134	7,491	6,070	5,425	5,749	5,907	5,557	3,607	3,276
Unemployment Rate.....	9.2	11.4	12.6	10.8	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.0	6.8	6.2
New Housing Permits.....	405	84	155	39	21	3	27	57	92	76
Retail Sales (\$mil.).....	1,116	1,183	1,100	1,110	1,267	1,341	1,494	1,458	1,504	1,562

By Wanda Izdebski, Research Assistant

Introduction

Health care is one of the largest industries in the country and nurses are important members of the health care team. The occupation of registered nurses is not only one of the ten occupations projected to have the largest numbers of new jobs both nationally and in Connecticut, but there is also currently a nationwide nursing shortage. Although there are nearly 30,000 registered nurses employed in the State, the Nursing Career Center of Connecticut estimated that Connecticut needs 900 to 1,000 new nurses per year but currently trains only about 550 to 600. Recently the Hartford Business Journal reported, "According to a 1999 Connecticut Hospital Association survey, registered nurse vacancy rates for acute-care hospitals in the state have doubled from a low of 3.8 percent in 1997 to a high of 8 percent in 1999."

What Do They Do?

Registered nurses (RNs) work to promote health, prevent disease, and help patients cope with illness. They are advocates and health educators for patients, families, and communities. When providing direct patient care, they observe, assess, and record symptoms, reactions, and progress; assist physicians during treatment and examinations; administer medications; and assist in convalescence and rehabilitation. Nurses should be caring and sympathetic. They must be able to accept responsibility, direct or supervise others, follow orders precisely, and determine when consultation is required.

Areas of nursing practice include caring for children, adults and the elderly; services to pregnant women and newborn infants; operating room, critical care and emergency department; and women's health and mental

health, as well as many sub-specialty nursing practice areas.

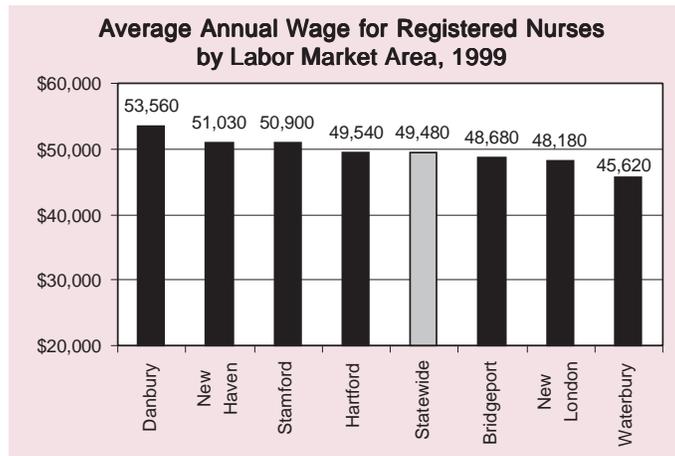
Education and Training

Students must graduate from a nursing program and pass a national licensing exam to obtain a nursing license. There are three major educational paths to nursing: Associate degree, Bachelor of Science, and diploma programs (given in hospitals). Generally, licensed graduates of any of the three program types qualify for entry-level positions as staff nurses while a bachelor's degree is usually necessary for administrative positions. Nursing education includes classroom instruction and supervised clinical

agencies, personal care facilities, clinics, offices and schools. They are employed in industry settings including research facilities, insurance companies, medical/pharmaceutical sales and government.

Earnings

National average annual wages for registered nurses were \$44,470 in 1999. In Connecticut, the Danbury Labor Market Area's average annual wage was the highest at \$53,560 during the 1999 period, while the average was \$49,480 for the State (see chart). The lowest average wage was \$45,620 in the Waterbury area. Nurses with the most experience earned an annual wage of \$70,640 in Connecticut.



Employment Outlook

In 1998 there were over 2,079,000 registered nurses employed in the United States. It is projected that by the year 2008 employment in this occupation will grow by 21.7 percent, an increase of 451,000 positions, and 195,000 job openings are expected annually.

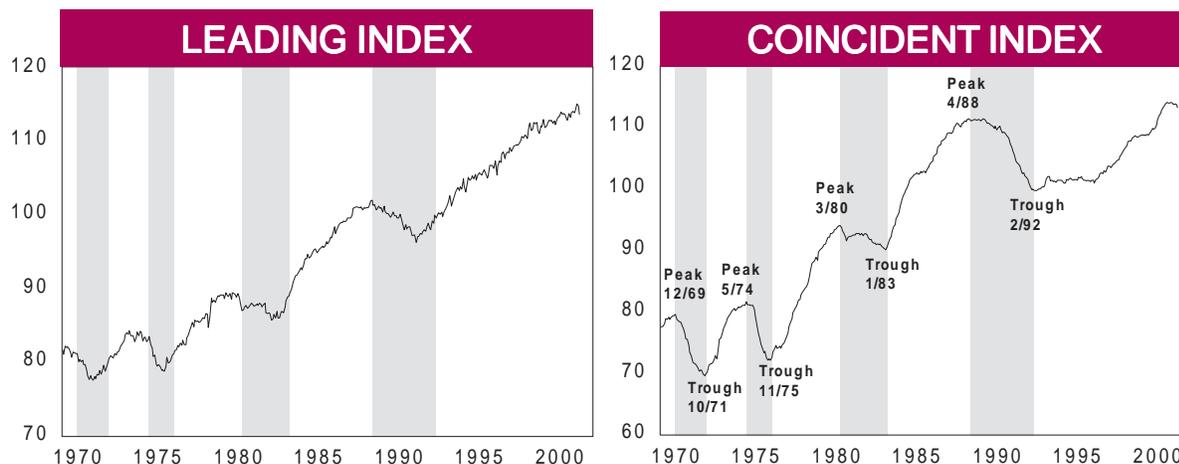
experience in hospitals and other health facilities. At the advanced level, requiring one to two years of graduate education, nurse practitioners provide primary health care, treating common acute illnesses and injuries, and prescribing medications. Other advanced practice nurses include clinical nurse specialists, certified registered nurse anesthetists, and certified nurse-midwives.

Where Do They Work?

Over 80 percent of the registered nurses in Connecticut work in the health services industry. The greatest number of registered nurses, almost 14,600, work in public and private hospitals. They are also employed in other areas of the health services industries, including home care

In Connecticut, employment of registered nurses is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, with employment projected to rise by more than 4,500 to 34,500 by 2008. The Capital Region will see the most growth in this occupation, with about 340 openings expected to be available each year.

There will always be a need for traditional hospital nurses, but a large number of new nurses will be employed in home health, long-term, and ambulatory care. Faster than average growth will be driven by technological advances in patient care, the rapid growth in the number of older people needing medical care, and the need to replace experienced nurses who leave the occupation. ■



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100.

Economic Clouds Darken Over the Connecticut Economy After a Long Stretch of Sunny, Dry Conditions

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading and coincident employment indexes (new series) provide a somewhat gloomy forecast with the release of (preliminary) March data (see charts). The leading index, after reaching its all-time peak in January 2001, has fallen in each of the last two months. In addition, the coincident index (new series) continues to back off its all-time peaks in July and October 2000, having fallen four of the last five months. While the Connecticut (and the national) economy has experienced its longest post-WWII expansion, the evidence mounts suggesting that a slowdown may be in our near future.

At the national level, the Federal Open Market Committee cut the federal funds rate to 4 percent at its last meeting, the fifth rate cut in 2001. The FOMC also indicates, in the statement accompanying its rate cut, that future rate cuts may be in the

offing. In sum, the FOMC is pulling out all stops to prevent the national economy from slowing any more than is absolutely necessary. Movements in the national economy portend similar movements in the Connecticut economy, at least under normal circumstances.

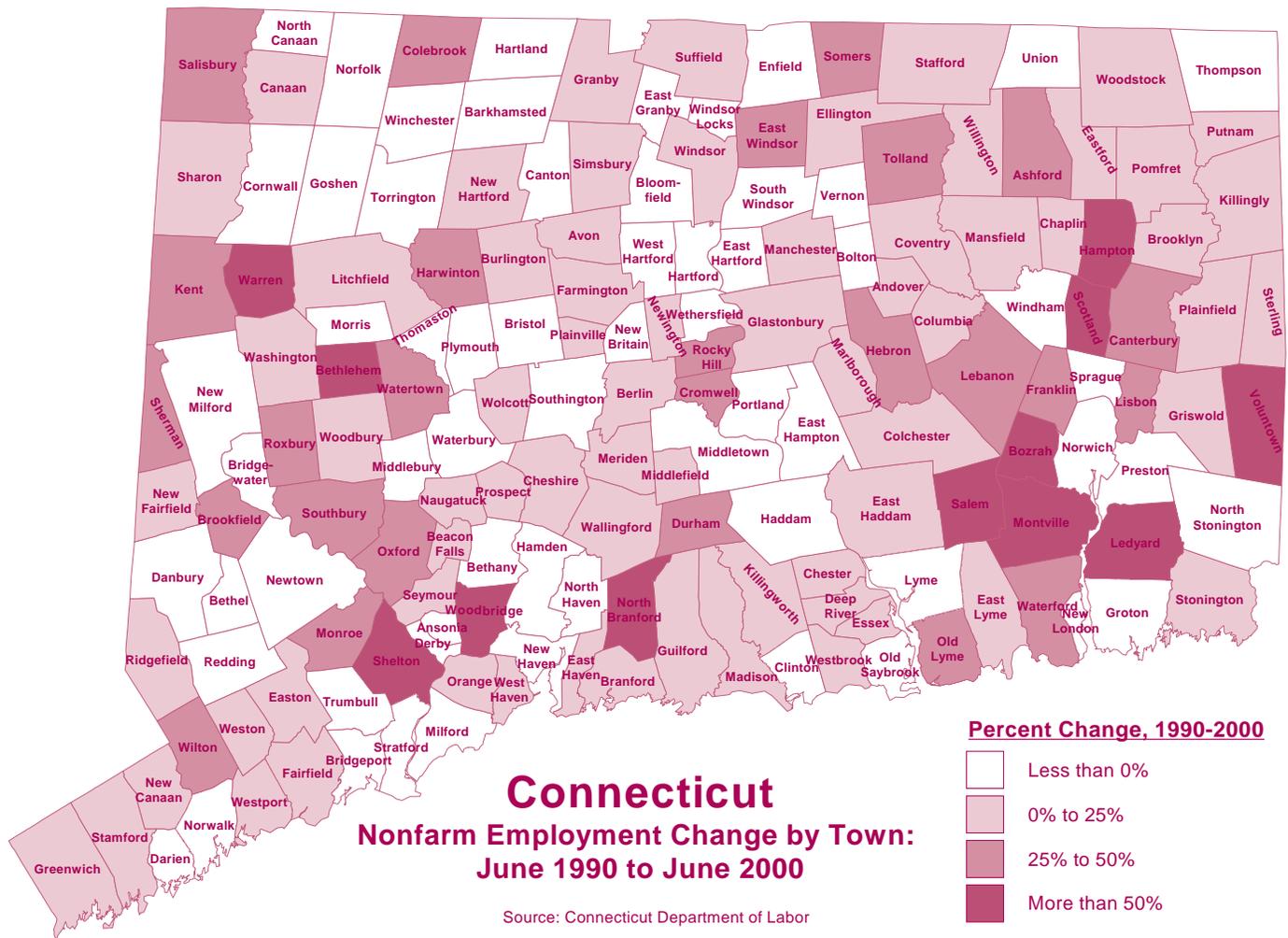
The coincident employment index rose from 112.7 in March 2000 to 113.2 in March 2001. Two components of the index point in a positive direction on a year-over-year basis with higher nonfarm employment and a lower total unemployment rate. Two components, however, point in a negative direction on a year-over-year basis with a higher insured unemployment rate and lower total employment.

The leading employment index fell slightly from 113.7 in March 2000 to 113.6 in March 2001. Four index components sent negative signals on a year-over-year basis with lower Hartford help-wanted advertising, lower

total housing permits, a higher short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and higher initial claims for unemployment insurance. The other two components sent positive signals on a year-over-year basis with a higher average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers and a lower Moody's BAA corporate bond yield.

As reported last month in this column, the slackening movement of coincident index raises concerns about whether the Connecticut economy may experience a slowdown. This month, two of the four components of the coincident index and four of the six components of the leading index point in a negative direction on a year-over-year basis. While it may still be too early to call a slowdown in the Connecticut economy, the clouds are darkening. ■

SOURCE: Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut. Developed by Pami Dua [Economic Cycle Research Institute; NY, NY] and Stephen M. Miller [(860) 486-3853, Storrs Campus] in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute. Stan McMillen [(860) 486-3022, Storrs Campus] provided research support. Components of Indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 27.



GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	1Q	1Q	CHANGE		4Q
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2000
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	114.5	113.7	0.8	0.7	114.0
Coincident	113.6	112.2	1.4	1.2	113.9
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	95.8	96.3	-0.5	-0.5	96.1
Coincident	118.6	118.4	0.2	0.2	118.4
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.4	116.9	1.5	1.3	118.1
Business Climate Index***	63.7	67.1	-3.4	-5.1	68.7

Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

People's Bank *Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

The Connecticut Economy's **General Drift Indicators** are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

The **People's Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production. The index is calculated by DataCore Partners, Inc for People's Bank.

The **Connecticut Business Climate Index** assesses the current economic conditions and the future expectations of the business community in the State. The Index has a maximum score of 100, meaning that all businesses in the State are completely confident with the current economic conditions and in the future of the economy and job market.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 10,600, or 0.6 percent, over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

	APR		CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM	1,700.8	1,690.2	10.6	0.6	1,699.6
Private Sector	1,457.4	1,448.4	9.0	0.6	1,456.5
Construction and Mining	68.6	66.0	2.6	3.9	68.9
Manufacturing	257.8	262.2	-4.4	-1.7	258.6
Transportation, Public Utilities	80.5	78.7	1.8	2.3	80.1
Wholesale, Retail Trade	367.1	366.3	0.8	0.2	365.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.2	140.8	1.4	1.0	141.7
Services	541.2	534.4	6.8	1.3	541.6
Government	243.4	241.8	1.6	0.7	243.1

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate dropped while the number of initial claims rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	APR		CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	2.2	2.3	-0.1	---	1.9
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,727.2	1,746.2	-19.0	-1.1	1,724.8
Employed (000s)	1,689.4	1,706.0	-16.6	-1.0	1,692.0
Unemployed (000s)	37.8	40.2	-2.4	-6.0	32.9
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,893	3,472	1,421	40.9	5,021
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	24	33	-9	-27.3	20
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.12	1.74	0.38	---	2.04

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Both the production worker weekly earnings and output increased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	APR		CHANGE		MAR	FEB
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001	2001
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.5	-0.2	-0.5	42.9	--
Average Hourly Earnings	\$16.00	\$15.62	\$0.38	2.4	\$15.98	--
Average Weekly Earnings	\$676.80	\$663.85	\$12.95	2.0	\$685.54	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	114.6	114.1	0.5	0.4	115.3	115.7
Production Worker Hours (000s)	6,096	6,441	-345	-5.4	6,170	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	460	457	3.0	0.7	487	466

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Latest two months are forecasted.

Revised personal income for second quarter 2001 is forecasted to increase 4.7 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

	2Q*		CHANGE		1Q*
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Personal Income	\$144,028	\$137,528	\$6,500	4.7	\$142,028
UI Covered Wages	\$81,649	\$75,838	\$5,811	7.7	\$82,291

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: April 2001 release

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Construction contracts declined 19.1 percent in March from a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits	APR 2001	779	1.0	2,895	2,941	-1.6
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	DEC 2000	2,826	7.7	30,004	29,657	1.2
Retail Sales (Bil. \$)	FEB 2001	2.70	-0.7	5.26	5.34	-1.5
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	MAR 2001	272.2	-19.1	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	APR 2001	20,171	41.2	86,059	84,261	2.1
Air Cargo Tons	APR 2001	9,019	-17.6	42,468	44,541	-4.7
Exports (Bil. \$)	4Q 2000	2.44	16.2	8.65	7.88	9.8

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was down 14.7 percent to 5,988 for the year to date.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	APR 2001	2,072	13.3	8,090	8,598	-5.9
Department of Labor*	4Q 2000	1,838	-2.5	9,775	9,474	3.2
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	APR 2001	570	88.1	2,102	1,576	33.4
Department of Labor*	4Q 2000	2,083	-31.7	6,873	8,608	-20.2

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor
* Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total

STATE REVENUES

Overall year-to-date revenues were up 9.6 percent, paced by personal income taxes, up 21.7 percent.

				FISCAL YEAR TOTALS		
	APR 2001	APR 2000	% CHG	2000-01	1999-00	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,532.4	1,166.4	31.4	7,754.8	7,075.1	9.6
Corporate Tax	46.6	78.5	-40.6	401.2	424.1	-5.4
Personal Income Tax	994.6	642.4	54.8	3,828.9	3,145.9	21.7
Real Estate Conv. Tax	10.8	7.8	38.5	93.4	93.8	-0.4
Sales & Use Tax	284.9	305.9	-6.9	2,370.8	2,292.9	3.4
Indian Gaming Payments**	28.4	27.8	2.2	274.2	265.3	3.3

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue
*Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Air passenger traffic was up for the year to date by 1.5 percent.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	APR 2001	36,726	5.8	117,997	112,134	5.2
Major Attraction Visitors	APR 2001	140,988	-19.2	393,372	488,372	-19.5
Air Passenger Count	APR 2001	653,072	1.7	2,346,907	2,311,389	1.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	APR 2001	1,399	3.2	5,298	5,195	2.0
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q 2001	---	-3.4	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; Connecticut Lodging & Attractions Association; Division of Special Revenue

*See page 27 for explanation

**The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

Compensation costs for the nation rose 4.2 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 3.6 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (June 1989=100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	MAR	DEC	3-Mo	MAR	MAR	12-Mo
	2001	2000	% Chg	2001	2000	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	152.7	151.0	1.1	153.0	146.8	4.2
Wages and Salaries	149.5	147.9	1.1	149.4	143.9	3.8
Benefit Costs	161.0	158.7	1.4	161.5	153.8	5.0
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	151.6	146.3	3.6
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	147.3	142.3	3.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

April's U.S. inflation rate was 3.3 percent. U.S. and New England consumer confidence levels decreased 20.7 and 26.7, respectively, from a year ago.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			YY	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	APR 2001	176.9	3.3	0.4
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	APR 2001	\$0.565	-3.2	-0.4
Northeast Region	APR 2001	184.2	3.2	0.3
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	APR 2001	186.6	2.9	0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	MAR 2001	190.9	4.4	1.0
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	APR 2001	173.5	3.3	0.5
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	JAN 2001	114.9	-17.5	-18.1
New England	APR 2001	100.0	-26.7	-13.9
U.S.	APR 2001	109.2	-20.7	-6.6

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

**The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut

***The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.

All interest rates were significantly lower than a year ago, including the 30-year conventional mortgage rate of 7.08 percent.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	APR	MAR	APR
	2001	2001	2000
Prime	7.80	8.32	9.00
Federal Funds	4.80	5.31	6.02
3 Month Treasury Bill	3.87	4.42	5.67
6 Month Treasury Bill	3.85	4.28	5.82
1 Year Treasury Bill	3.98	4.30	6.15
3 Year Treasury Note	4.42	4.43	6.36
5 Year Treasury Note	4.76	4.64	6.26
7 Year Treasury Note	5.03	4.88	6.27
10 Year Treasury Note	5.14	4.89	5.99
30 Year Treasury Bond	5.65	5.34	5.85
Conventional Mortgage	7.08	6.95	8.15

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All states in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Connecticut	1,700.8	1,690.2	10.6	0.6	1,699.6
Maine	611.9	602.6	9.3	1.5	612.5
Massachusetts	3,363.0	3,308.1	54.9	1.7	3,361.7
New Hampshire	627.9	620.5	7.4	1.2	626.3
New Jersey	4,025.9	3,990.9	35.0	0.9	4,032.8
New York	8,730.1	8,613.3	116.8	1.4	8,723.8
Pennsylvania	5,728.3	5,682.9	45.4	0.8	5,748.1
Rhode Island	480.4	475.4	5.0	1.1	479.6
Vermont	299.8	296.3	3.5	1.2	300.4
United States	132,027.0	131,419.0	608.0	0.5	132,250.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE

All but Connecticut posted increases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
Connecticut	1,727.2	1,746.2	-19.0	-1.1	1,724.8
Maine	693.8	689.7	4.1	0.6	694.0
Massachusetts	3,346.3	3,211.1	135.2	4.2	3,339.8
New Hampshire	702.7	683.4	19.3	2.8	699.8
New Jersey	4,242.2	4,166.2	76.0	1.8	4,241.6
New York	8,957.6	8,922.1	35.5	0.4	8,927.2
Pennsylvania	6,071.0	5,952.4	118.6	2.0	6,090.2
Rhode Island	514.3	506.4	7.9	1.6	511.5
Vermont	344.6	327.3	17.3	5.3	342.7
United States	141,757.0	141,114.0	643.0	0.5	141,868.0

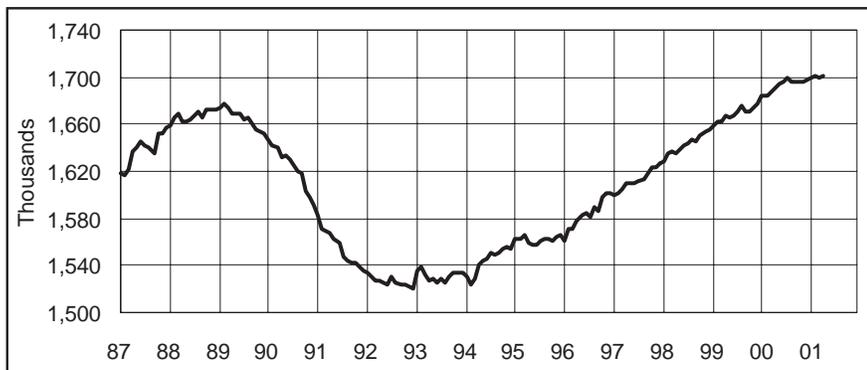
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

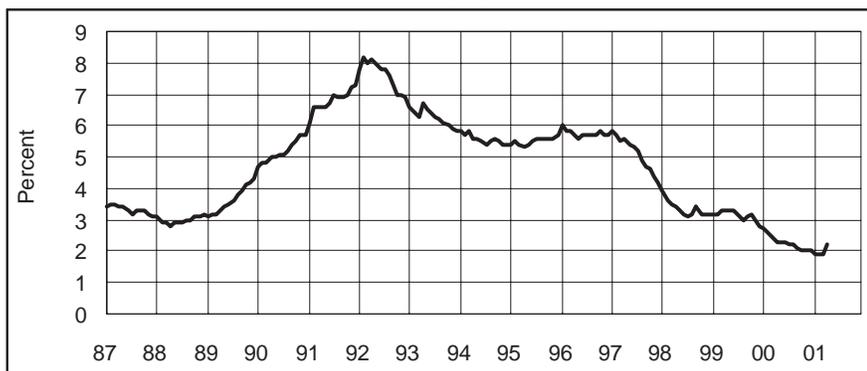
Five out of the nine states in the region showed an increase in their unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000			2001
Connecticut	2.2	2.3	-0.1		1.9
Maine	3.1	3.8	-0.7		2.4
Massachusetts	3.2	2.8	0.4		3.2
New Hampshire	2.9	3.1	-0.2		2.6
New Jersey	4.2	3.7	0.5		3.8
New York	4.3	4.6	-0.3		4.0
Pennsylvania	4.3	4.1	0.2		4.5
Rhode Island	4.4	4.2	0.2		4.0
Vermont	3.1	3.0	0.1		3.0
United States	4.5	4.0	0.5		4.3

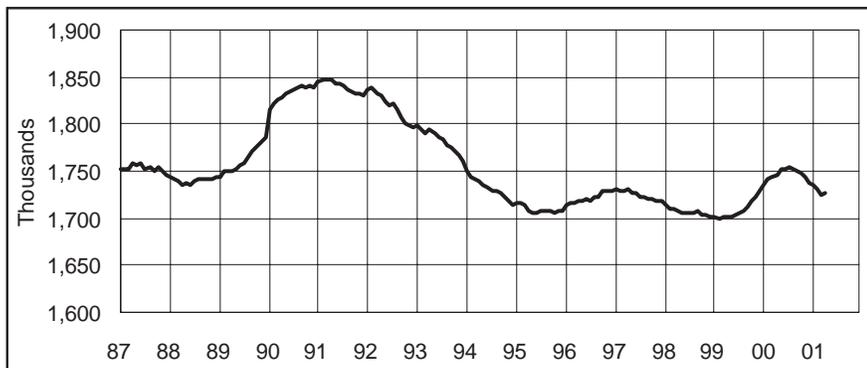
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*

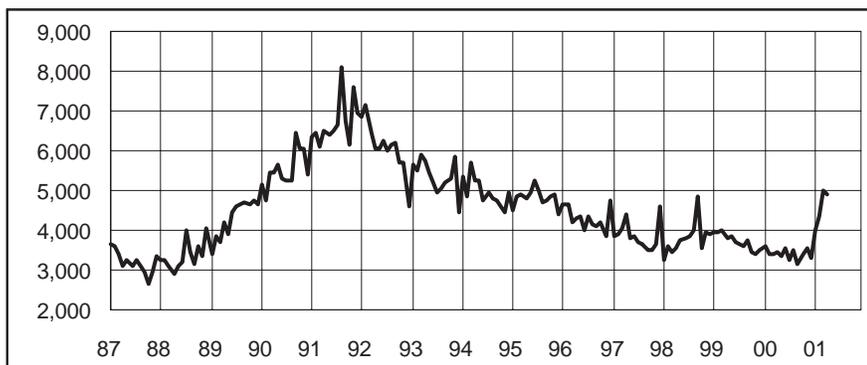
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,659.7	1,683.5	1,699.8
Feb	1,661.6	1,683.9	1,700.7
Mar	1,663.0	1,688.1	1,699.6
Apr	1,666.7	1,690.2	1,700.8
May	1,665.2	1,695.2	
Jun	1,666.6	1,696.4	
Jul	1,669.9	1,699.4	
Aug	1,676.0	1,696.4	
Sep	1,671.3	1,696.0	
Oct	1,670.3	1,696.3	
Nov	1,673.6	1,695.9	
Dec	1,677.6	1,697.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3.2	2.7	1.9
Feb	3.2	2.6	1.9
Mar	3.3	2.4	1.9
Apr	3.3	2.3	2.2
May	3.3	2.3	
Jun	3.3	2.3	
Jul	3.1	2.2	
Aug	3.0	2.2	
Sep	3.1	2.1	
Oct	3.2	2.0	
Nov	3.0	2.0	
Dec	2.8	2.0	

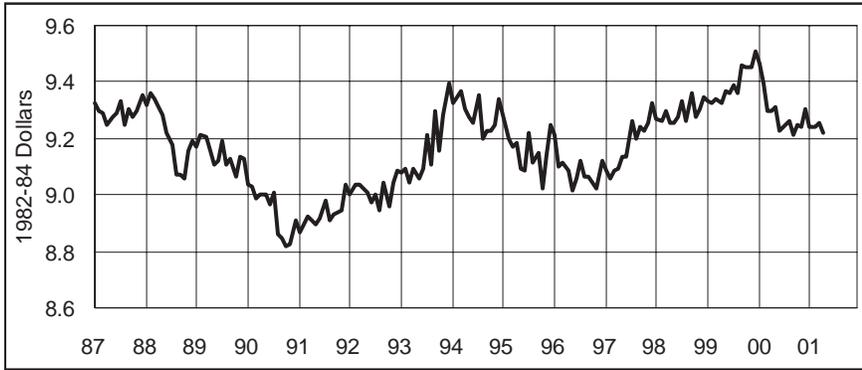
LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,701.1	1,735.0	1,735.6
Feb	1,699.5	1,740.8	1,730.1
Mar	1,700.8	1,743.6	1,724.8
Apr	1,701.9	1,746.2	1,727.2
May	1,701.3	1,751.3	
Jun	1,703.6	1,753.0	
Jul	1,704.6	1,753.3	
Aug	1,707.4	1,752.9	
Sep	1,712.5	1,750.4	
Oct	1,717.7	1,748.2	
Nov	1,722.4	1,743.8	
Dec	1,728.2	1,738.4	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*

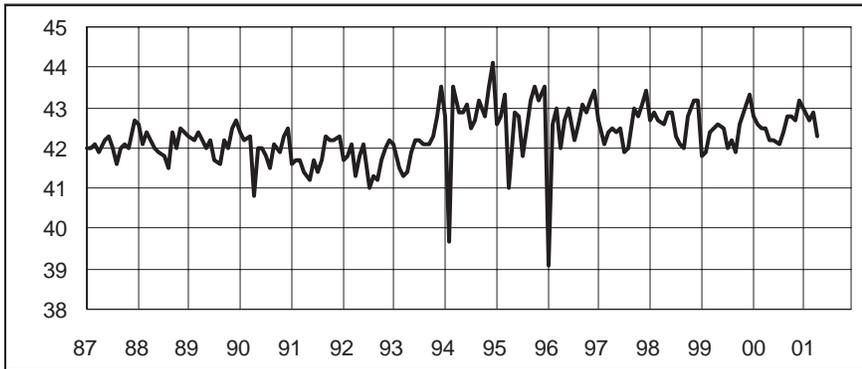
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3,956	3,600	3,981
Feb	3,948	3,383	4,353
Mar	3,998	3,421	5,021
Apr	3,799	3,472	4,893
May	3,830	3,331	
Jun	3,704	3,530	
Jul	3,646	3,262	
Aug	3,593	3,501	
Sep	3,755	3,160	
Oct	3,435	3,419	
Nov	3,394	3,539	
Dec	3,479	3,324	

REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



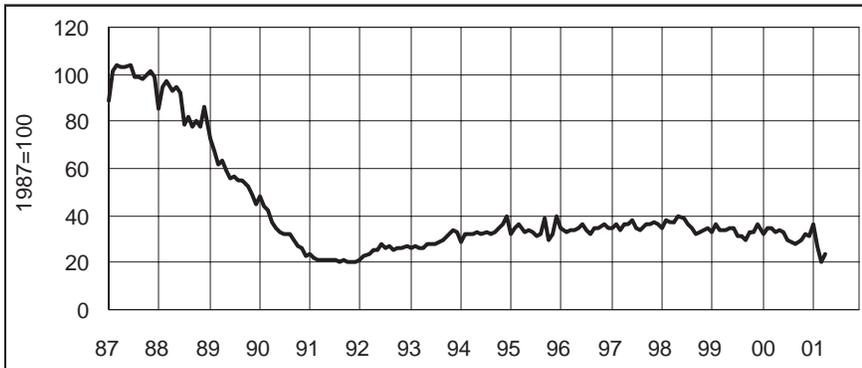
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	\$9.34	\$9.47	\$9.24
Feb	9.32	9.39	9.24
Mar	9.34	9.30	9.26
Apr	9.32	9.30	9.22
May	9.37	9.31	
Jun	9.36	9.23	
Jul	9.39	9.24	
Aug	9.36	9.26	
Sep	9.46	9.21	
Oct	9.45	9.25	
Nov	9.45	9.24	
Dec	9.51	9.30	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



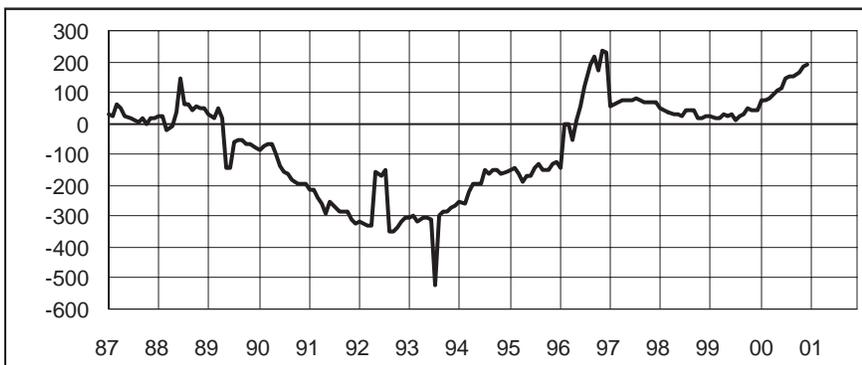
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	41.8	42.8	43.0
Feb	41.9	42.6	42.7
Mar	42.4	42.5	42.9
Apr	42.5	42.5	42.3
May	42.6	42.2	
Jun	42.5	42.2	
Jul	42.0	42.1	
Aug	42.2	42.4	
Sep	41.9	42.8	
Oct	42.6	42.8	
Nov	42.9	42.7	
Dec	43.3	43.2	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	33	32	36
Feb	36	35	27
Mar	34	35	20
Apr	34	33	24
May	35	34	
Jun	35	33	
Jul	31	30	
Aug	31	29	
Sep	30	28	
Oct	33	30	
Nov	33	32	
Dec	36	31	

DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**

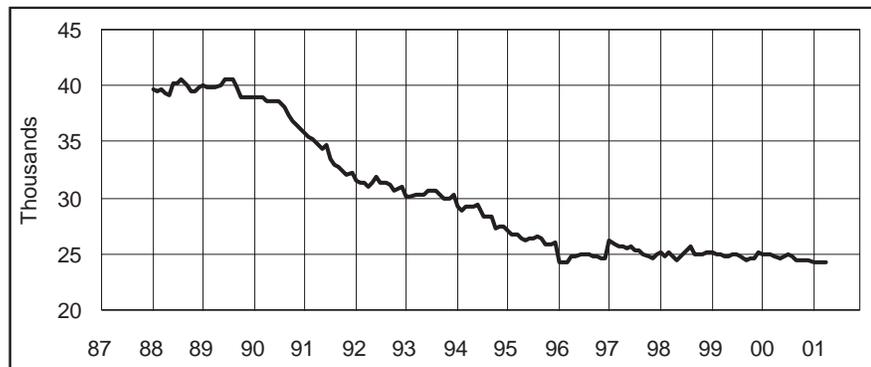


Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	22	72	
Feb	16	78	
Mar	17	82	
Apr	30	94	
May	24	105	
Jun	28	114	
Jul	13	145	
Aug	23	152	
Sep	30	153	
Oct	47	165	
Nov	43	182	
Dec	42	191	

*New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable

DEPOSITORY BANKING (SIC 60) EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

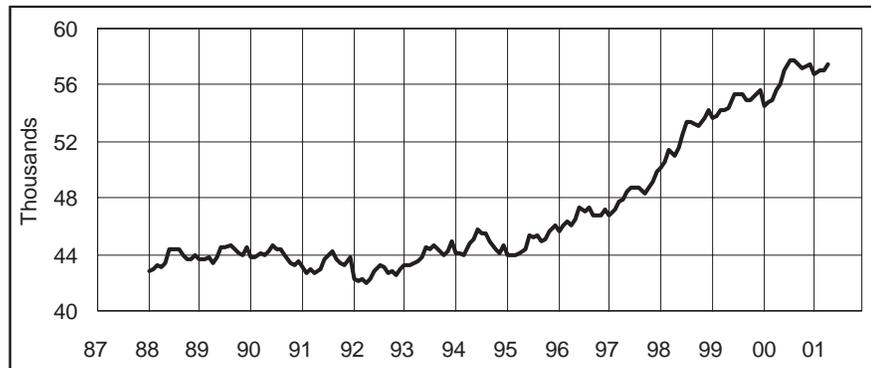
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	25.1	25.0	24.3
Feb	24.9	25.0	24.2
Mar	25.0	25.0	24.2
Apr	24.7	24.7	24.2
May	24.8	24.6	
Jun	25.0	24.8	
Jul	24.9	24.9	
Aug	24.8	24.8	
Sep	24.5	24.4	
Oct	24.6	24.4	
Nov	24.6	24.4	
Dec	25.1	24.5	

**INSURANCE CARRIERS (SIC 63) EMPLOYMENT** *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

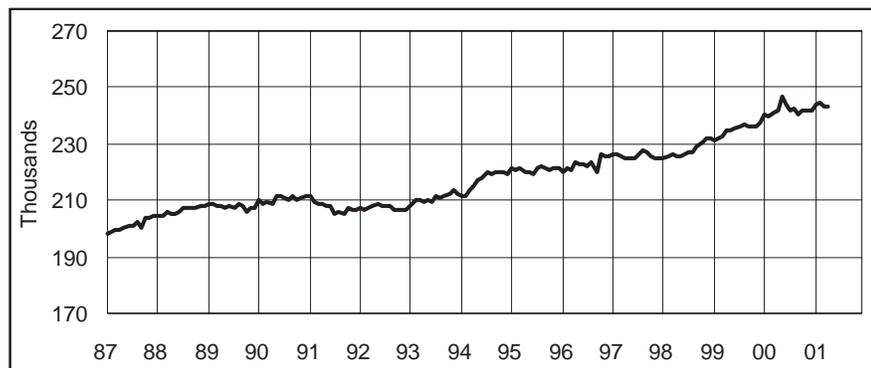
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	60.4	60.3	59.5
Feb	60.3	59.9	59.6
Mar	60.2	60.0	59.7
Apr	60.3	59.7	59.5
May	60.4	59.8	
Jun	61.1	60.4	
Jul	61.1	60.5	
Aug	61.1	60.6	
Sep	60.7	59.9	
Oct	60.2	59.8	
Nov	60.1	59.7	
Dec	60.0	59.6	

**OTHER FIN., INS., REAL EST. EMPLOYMENT** *(Not seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	53.7	54.5	56.8
Feb	53.8	54.8	57.0
Mar	54.2	55.0	57.1
Apr	54.2	55.7	57.5
May	54.4	56.1	
Jun	55.3	57.1	
Jul	55.4	57.7	
Aug	55.4	57.8	
Sep	55.0	57.5	
Oct	54.9	57.2	
Nov	55.2	57.3	
Dec	55.7	57.4	

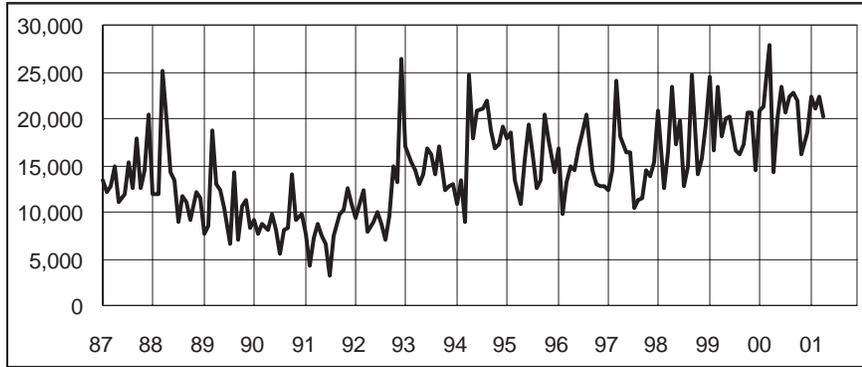
**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT*** *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	231.4	240.1	244.0
Feb	232.0	240.0	244.6
Mar	232.9	241.0	243.1
Apr	234.8	241.8	243.4
May	234.9	246.9	
Jun	235.5	244.2	
Jul	236.0	242.1	
Aug	237.2	242.3	
Sep	236.4	240.1	
Oct	236.3	241.6	
Nov	236.3	241.9	
Dec	237.8	241.7	



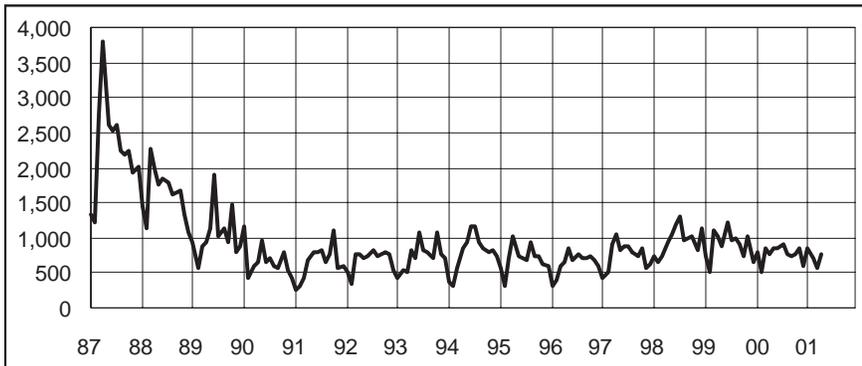
*Includes Indian tribal government employment

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



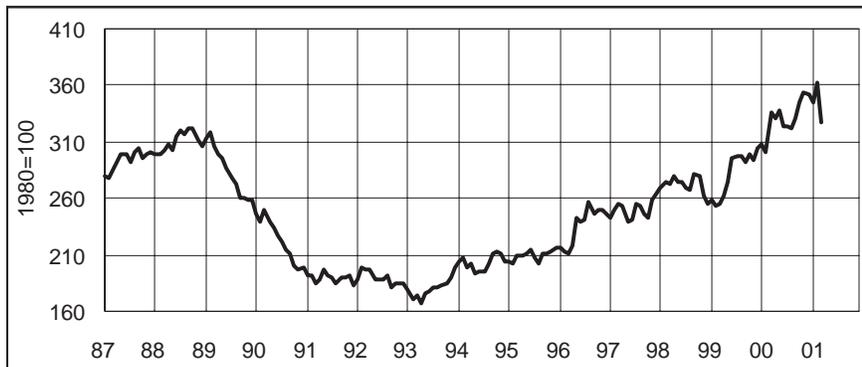
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	24,372	20,875	22,418
Feb	16,524	21,245	21,096
Mar	23,425	27,856	22,374
Apr	18,173	14,285	20,171
May	20,089	19,956	
Jun	20,254	23,356	
Jul	16,596	20,707	
Aug	16,219	22,249	
Sep	17,331	22,784	
Oct	20,729	21,841	
Nov	20,666	16,117	
Dec	14,517	18,508	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



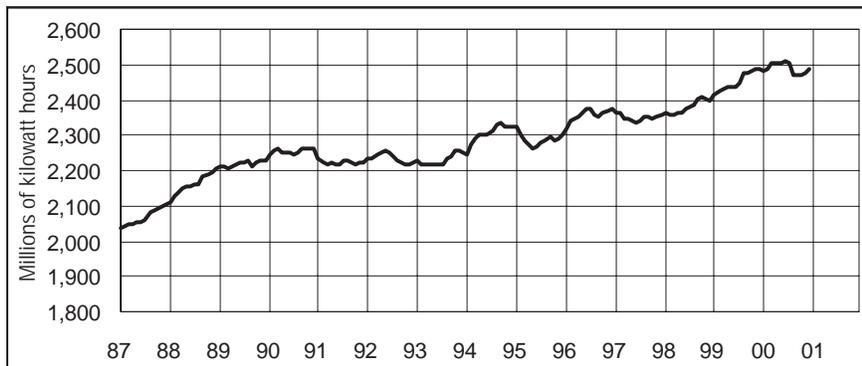
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	749	803	849
Feb	518	508	706
Mar	1,105	859	561
Apr	1,026	771	779
May	886	863	
Jun	1,230	844	
Jul	977	898	
Aug	991	777	
Sep	894	751	
Oct	747	776	
Nov	1,023	863	
Dec	648	598	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	258.2	308.7	344.4
Feb	254.2	301.5	362.8
Mar	255.4	336.2	327.6
Apr	262.7	330.2	
May	274.7	337.4	
Jun	296.4	323.2	
Jul	297.6	323.2	
Aug	296.7	321.5	
Sep	291.3	331.6	
Oct	298.6	344.7	
Nov	294.6	353.4	
Dec	304.4	352.8	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	2,412	2,480	
Feb	2,425	2,488	
Mar	2,432	2,502	
Apr	2,438	2,502	
May	2,438	2,503	
Jun	2,436	2,510	
Jul	2,450	2,506	
Aug	2,476	2,473	
Sep	2,477	2,472	
Oct	2,483	2,473	
Nov	2,487	2,478	
Dec	2,488	2,486	

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,696,300	1,685,400	10,900	0.6	1,684,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	324,800	326,600	-1,800	-0.6	321,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	66,900	64,400	2,500	3.9	62,800
MANUFACTURING	257,900	262,200	-4,300	-1.6	258,500
Durable	179,400	182,500	-3,100	-1.7	180,000
Lumber & Furniture	6,000	6,100	-100	-1.6	6,000
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,800
Primary Metals	8,800	9,200	-400	-4.3	8,900
Fabricated Metals	32,900	33,800	-900	-2.7	33,000
Machinery & Computer Equipment	32,200	32,900	-700	-2.1	32,200
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	27,100	26,800	300	1.1	27,300
Transportation Equipment	44,600	44,800	-200	-0.4	44,800
Instruments	18,900	19,800	-900	-4.5	18,900
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6,100	6,200	-100	-1.6	6,100
Nondurable	78,500	79,700	-1,200	-1.5	78,500
Food	7,700	8,000	-300	-3.8	7,600
Textiles	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
Apparel	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,900
Paper	7,500	7,800	-300	-3.8	7,600
Printing & Publishing	23,400	24,100	-700	-2.9	23,600
Chemicals	22,800	22,600	200	0.9	22,800
Rubber & Plastics	10,300	10,200	100	1.0	10,300
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,371,500	1,358,800	12,700	0.9	1,363,500
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	80,200	78,700	1,500	1.9	80,100
Transportation	47,100	46,100	1,000	2.2	46,800
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,500	12,100	400	3.3	12,300
Other Transportation	34,600	34,000	600	1.8	34,500
Communications	20,700	19,800	900	4.5	20,700
Utilities	12,400	12,800	-400	-3.1	12,600
TRADE	362,100	360,800	1,300	0.4	358,700
Wholesale	82,300	83,000	-700	-0.8	82,300
Retail	279,800	277,800	2,000	0.7	276,400
General Merchandise	25,800	28,000	-2,200	-7.9	24,700
Food Stores	51,700	51,300	400	0.8	51,300
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,500	27,200	300	1.1	27,400
Restaurants	80,000	79,500	500	0.6	78,400
Other Retail Trade	94,800	91,800	3,000	3.3	94,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	141,200	140,100	1,100	0.8	141,000
Finance	53,000	52,600	400	0.8	53,000
Banking	24,200	24,700	-500	-2.0	24,200
Securities	15,300	14,500	800	5.5	15,300
Insurance	70,900	70,800	100	0.1	71,000
Insurance Carriers	59,500	59,700	-200	-0.3	59,700
Real Estate	17,200	16,700	500	3.0	17,000
SERVICES	539,600	532,000	7,600	1.4	534,600
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,000	11,000	0	0.0	10,700
Personal Services	18,900	18,900	0	0.0	18,600
Business Services	117,300	115,200	2,100	1.8	118,300
Health Services	158,400	156,600	1,800	1.1	158,800
Legal & Engineering Services	54,000	53,700	300	0.6	53,900
Educational Services	46,500	46,000	500	1.1	45,800
Other Services	133,500	130,600	2,900	2.2	128,500
GOVERNMENT	248,400	247,200	1,200	0.5	249,100
Federal	22,200	24,100	-1,900	-7.9	22,300
**State, Local & Other Government	226,200	223,100	3,100	1.4	226,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.

BRIDGEPORT LMA



	APR		CHANGE		MAR 2001
	2001	2000	NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	185,200	186,300	-1,100	-0.6	183,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,200	43,100	100	0.2	42,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	7,000	6,700	300	4.5	6,600
MANUFACTURING	36,200	36,400	-200	-0.5	36,300
Durable Goods	29,000	29,200	-200	-0.7	29,000
Fabricated Metals	4,300	4,500	-200	-4.4	4,300
Industrial Machinery	6,000	5,900	100	1.7	6,000
Electronic Equipment	5,500	5,400	100	1.9	5,500
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	7,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	142,000	143,200	-1,200	-0.8	140,600
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	7,800	7,700	100	1.3	7,700
TRADE	41,600	42,200	-600	-1.4	41,400
Wholesale	9,600	9,900	-300	-3.0	9,800
Retail	32,000	32,300	-300	-0.9	31,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	13,400	12,500	900	7.2	13,400
SERVICES	58,300	60,100	-1,800	-3.0	57,200
Business Services	12,000	13,600	-1,600	-11.8	11,600
Health Services	20,700	20,600	100	0.5	20,600
GOVERNMENT	20,900	20,700	200	1.0	20,900
Federal	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,000
State & Local	18,900	18,600	300	1.6	18,900

For further information on the Bridgeport Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

DANBURY LMA



	APR		CHANGE		MAR 2001
	2001	2000	NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	88,900	89,600	-700	-0.8	88,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	23,000	22,900	100	0.4	22,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	4,200	4,000	200	5.0	4,000
MANUFACTURING	18,800	18,900	-100	-0.5	18,900
Durable Goods	10,300	10,400	-100	-1.0	10,400
Machinery & Electric Equipment	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,400
Instruments & Related	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,800
Nondurable Goods	8,500	8,500	0	0.0	8,500
Chemicals	3,800	3,700	100	2.7	3,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	65,900	66,700	-800	-1.2	65,500
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,700
TRADE	20,400	21,100	-700	-3.3	20,400
Wholesale	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,000
Retail	17,400	18,000	-600	-3.3	17,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,900	5,500	400	7.3	5,900
SERVICES	25,700	25,800	-100	-0.4	25,300
GOVERNMENT	11,100	11,400	-300	-2.6	11,200
Federal	800	900	-100	-11.1	800
State & Local	10,300	10,500	-200	-1.9	10,400

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

DANIELSON LMA



			Not Seasonally Adjusted		MAR 2001
	APR 2001	APR 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	21,400	21,800	-400	-1.8	21,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,500	6,600	-100	-1.5	6,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
MANUFACTURING	5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	5,500
Durable Goods	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Nondurable Goods	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	14,900	15,200	-300	-2.0	14,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	600	600	0	0.0	600
TRADE	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	5,200
Wholesale	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Retail	4,100	4,200	-100	-2.4	4,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
SERVICES	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	5,300
GOVERNMENT	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0	3,200

For further information on the Danielson Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

HARTFORD LMA



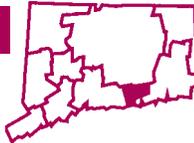
			Not Seasonally Adjusted		MAR 2001
	APR 2001	APR 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	618,000	620,400	-2,400	-0.4	615,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	111,600	112,900	-1,300	-1.2	110,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	23,100	22,500	600	2.7	21,700
MANUFACTURING	88,500	90,400	-1,900	-2.1	88,400
Durable Goods	70,300	71,600	-1,300	-1.8	70,200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	16,500	17,100	-600	-3.5	16,500
Industrial Machinery	13,700	14,000	-300	-2.1	13,700
Electronic Equipment	7,000	7,000	0	0.0	7,000
Transportation Equipment	24,800	24,800	0	0.0	24,800
Nondurable Goods	18,200	18,800	-600	-3.2	18,200
Printing & Publishing	7,200	7,500	-300	-4.0	7,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	506,400	507,500	-1,100	-0.2	505,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	27,700	27,600	100	0.4	27,500
Transportation	16,000	15,900	100	0.6	15,700
Communications & Utilities	11,700	11,700	0	0.0	11,800
TRADE	124,200	125,100	-900	-0.7	123,500
Wholesale	30,100	30,000	100	0.3	30,000
Retail	94,100	95,100	-1,000	-1.1	93,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	72,100	72,600	-500	-0.7	72,300
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,800	11,900	-100	-0.8	11,900
Insurance Carriers	47,000	47,500	-500	-1.1	47,100
SERVICES	180,000	179,500	500	0.3	180,100
Business Services	38,600	36,600	2,000	5.5	38,800
Health Services	56,400	57,400	-1,000	-1.7	57,200
GOVERNMENT	102,400	102,700	-300	-0.3	102,300
Federal	8,000	8,400	-400	-4.8	8,000
State & Local	94,400	94,300	100	0.1	94,300

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.

LOWER RIVER LMA



	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	APR 2001	APR 2000	CHANGE		MAR 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	10,000	9,800	200	2.0	10,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,100	3,200	-100	-3.1	3,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	400	400	0	0.0	400
MANUFACTURING	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
Durable Goods	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
Electronic Equipment	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Durable Goods	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,700
Nondurable Goods	300	300	0	0.0	300
Rubber & Plastics	200	200	0	0.0	200
Other Nondurable Goods	100	100	0	0.0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	6,900	6,600	300	4.5	6,900
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	300	400	-100	-25.0	300
TRADE	2,100	1,900	200	10.5	2,100
Wholesale	500	400	100	25.0	500
Retail	1,600	1,500	100	6.7	1,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	300	300	0	0.0	300
SERVICES	3,200	3,000	200	6.7	3,200
GOVERNMENT	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	900	900	0	0.0	900

For further information on the Lower River Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

NEW HAVEN LMA



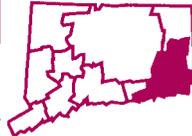
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>				
	APR 2001	APR 2000	CHANGE		MAR 2001
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	265,500	263,700	1,800	0.7	262,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	49,200	48,800	400	0.8	48,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,300	10,600	700	6.6	10,800
MANUFACTURING	37,900	38,200	-300	-0.8	38,000
Durable Goods	23,800	24,400	-600	-2.5	23,900
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,000	7,100	-100	-1.4	6,900
Electronic Equipment	5,500	5,500	0	0.0	5,500
Nondurable Goods	14,100	13,800	300	2.2	14,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	5,400
Chemicals & Allied	5,600	5,500	100	1.8	5,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	216,300	214,900	1,400	0.7	214,100
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	15,900	15,800	100	0.6	15,800
Communications & Utilities	8,800	8,600	200	2.3	8,800
TRADE	53,800	53,700	100	0.2	53,500
Wholesale	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	13,600
Retail	40,100	40,100	0	0.0	39,900
Eating & Drinking Places	11,300	11,300	0	0.0	11,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,300	12,400	-100	-0.8	12,400
Finance	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	4,200
Insurance	6,000	6,100	-100	-1.6	6,000
SERVICES	97,500	97,100	400	0.4	95,700
Business Services	15,100	14,500	600	4.1	15,800
Health Services	28,700	28,800	-100	-0.3	28,900
GOVERNMENT	36,800	35,900	900	2.5	36,700
Federal	6,000	6,300	-300	-4.8	6,000
State & Local	30,800	29,600	1,200	4.1	30,700

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Jungmin Charles Joo at (860) 263-6293.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

NEW LONDON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	140,100	139,900	200	0.1	139,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	27,400	27,900	-500	-1.8	27,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	5,300	5,100	200	3.9	5,300
MANUFACTURING	22,100	22,800	-700	-3.1	22,200
Durable Goods	12,100	12,700	-600	-4.7	12,200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,600	1,900	-300	-15.8	1,700
Other Durable Goods	10,500	10,800	-300	-2.8	10,500
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,100	-100	-1.0	10,000
Paper & Allied	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
Other Nondurable Goods	8,000	7,900	100	1.3	8,000
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	112,700	112,000	700	0.6	111,500
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	6,900	6,800	100	1.5	6,900
TRADE	28,100	27,700	400	1.4	27,500
Wholesale	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,700
Retail	25,300	24,900	400	1.6	24,800
Eating & Drinking Places	7,500	7,500	0	0.0	7,300
Other Retail	17,800	17,400	400	2.3	17,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,300
SERVICES	36,300	36,000	300	0.8	36,000
Personal & Business Services	6,600	6,300	300	4.8	6,600
Health Services	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,700
GOVERNMENT	38,000	38,000	0	0.0	37,800
Federal	2,900	3,100	-200	-6.5	2,900
State & Local	35,100	34,900	200	0.6	34,900
**Local	30,600	30,400	200	0.7	30,300

For further information on the New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

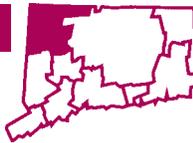
	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	209,000	208,200	800	0.4	207,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	30,200	31,800	-1,600	-5.0	30,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	6,200
MANUFACTURING	23,900	25,300	-1,400	-5.5	24,000
Durable Goods	11,600	11,900	-300	-2.5	11,600
Industrial Machinery	3,400	3,300	100	3.0	3,400
Electronic Equipment	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,900
Nondurable Goods	12,300	13,400	-1,100	-8.2	12,400
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,300	5,600	-300	-5.4	5,400
Chemicals & Allied	3,600	4,100	-500	-12.2	3,700
Other Nondurable	3,400	3,700	-300	-8.1	3,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	178,800	176,400	2,400	1.4	176,800
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	9,900	9,800	100	1.0	9,900
Communications & Utilities	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,900
TRADE	45,700	44,700	1,000	2.2	44,900
Wholesale	10,700	10,700	0	0.0	10,600
Retail	35,000	34,000	1,000	2.9	34,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	26,100	26,300	-200	-0.8	26,100
SERVICES	78,500	76,800	1,700	2.2	77,400
Business Services	24,700	23,600	1,100	4.7	24,600
Engineering & Mgmt. Services	11,500	11,300	200	1.8	11,500
Other Services	42,300	41,900	400	1.0	41,300
GOVERNMENT	18,600	18,800	-200	-1.1	18,500
Federal	1,900	2,100	-200	-9.5	1,900
State & Local	16,700	16,700	0	0.0	16,600

For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.

TORRINGTON LMA

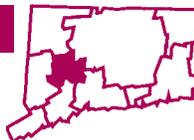


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	28,300	29,100	-800	-2.7	28,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	7,600	7,700	-100	-1.3	7,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,000
MANUFACTURING	5,400	5,500	-100	-1.8	5,300
Durable Goods	3,800	3,900	-100	-2.6	3,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	600	500	100	20.0	600
Industrial Machinery	800	900	-100	-11.1	800
Electronic Equipment	200	200	0	0.0	200
Other Durable Goods	2,200	2,300	-100	-4.3	2,200
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	1,500
Rubber & Plastics	700	700	0	0.0	600
Other Nondurable Goods	900	900	0	0.0	900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,700	21,400	-700	-3.3	20,700
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
TRADE	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	6,300
Wholesale	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail	5,600	5,800	-200	-3.4	5,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	800	900	-100	-11.1	800
SERVICES	9,700	9,700	0	0.0	9,700
GOVERNMENT	3,400	3,700	-300	-8.1	3,400
Federal	200	300	-100	-33.3	200
State & Local	3,200	3,400	-200	-5.9	3,200

For further information on the Torrington Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepiski at (860) 263-6278.

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	87,300	86,200	1,100	1.3	87,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	21,400	21,100	300	1.4	21,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,600	3,400	200	5.9	3,300
MANUFACTURING	17,800	17,700	100	0.6	18,100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,100	100	0.7	14,400
Primary Metals	900	900	0	0.0	900
Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,500	-100	-1.5	6,500
Machinery & Electric Equipment	4,200	3,900	300	7.7	4,200
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,700
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,000	100	10.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	65,900	65,100	800	1.2	66,100
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	3,800	3,700	100	2.7	3,800
TRADE	18,200	18,100	100	0.6	18,200
Wholesale	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	3,100
Retail	15,100	15,000	100	0.7	15,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0	3,200
SERVICES	27,600	26,800	800	3.0	27,700
Personal & Business	7,100	6,900	200	2.9	7,200
Health Services	10,100	10,300	-200	-1.9	10,200
GOVERNMENT	13,100	13,200	-100	-0.8	13,200
Federal	800	1,000	-200	-20.0	800
State & Local	12,300	12,200	100	0.8	12,400

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepiski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		2001	2000	NO.	%	2001
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,715,100	1,733,600	-18,500	-1.1	1,717,600
	Employed	1,681,000	1,696,800	-15,800	-0.9	1,681,800
	Unemployed	34,200	36,800	-2,600	-7.1	35,700
	Unemployment Rate	2.0	2.1	-0.1	---	2.1
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	212,500	215,900	-3,400	-1.6	212,300
	Employed	207,400	210,300	-2,900	-1.4	206,900
	Unemployed	5,100	5,600	-500	-8.9	5,400
	Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.6	-0.2	---	2.5
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	109,000	110,900	-1,900	-1.7	109,500
	Employed	107,500	109,300	-1,800	-1.6	107,800
	Unemployed	1,600	1,500	100	6.7	1,700
	Unemployment Rate	1.4	1.4	0.0	---	1.5
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	33,600	34,600	-1,000	-2.9	33,800
	Employed	32,700	33,700	-1,000	-3.0	32,900
	Unemployed	800	900	-100	-11.1	900
	Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.7	-0.2	---	2.6
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	585,100	593,500	-8,400	-1.4	587,600
	Employed	573,300	580,300	-7,000	-1.2	574,900
	Unemployed	11,900	13,100	-1,200	-9.2	12,600
	Unemployment Rate	2.0	2.2	-0.2	---	2.1
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,400	12,500	-100	-0.8	12,600
	Employed	12,300	12,300	0	0.0	12,400
	Unemployed	200	200	0	0.0	200
	Unemployment Rate	1.2	1.6	-0.4	---	1.4
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	280,300	280,900	-600	-0.2	279,500
	Employed	274,700	274,800	-100	0.0	273,700
	Unemployed	5,600	6,100	-500	-8.2	5,800
	Unemployment Rate	2.0	2.2	-0.2	---	2.1
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	152,000	153,400	-1,400	-0.9	152,000
	Employed	149,100	149,900	-800	-0.5	148,900
	Unemployed	2,900	3,500	-600	-17.1	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	1.9	2.3	-0.4	---	2.0
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	194,400	195,600	-1,200	-0.6	194,200
	Employed	191,700	193,000	-1,300	-0.7	191,500
	Unemployed	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,700
	Unemployment Rate	1.3	1.3	0.0	---	1.4
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	37,000	38,400	-1,400	-3.6	37,100
	Employed	36,400	37,800	-1,400	-3.7	36,300
	Unemployed	700	600	100	16.7	800
	Unemployment Rate	1.8	1.6	0.2	---	2.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	115,500	114,600	900	0.8	116,000
	Employed	112,200	111,500	700	0.6	112,800
	Unemployed	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,300
	Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	0.1	---	2.8
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	141,073,000	140,403,000	670,000	0.5	141,751,000
	Employed	135,122,000	135,215,000	-93,000	-0.1	135,298,000
	Unemployed	5,951,000	5,188,000	763,000	14.7	6,453,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.7	0.5	---	4.6

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

LMA

CONNECTICUT

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	APR		CHG	MAR	APR		CHG	MAR	APR		CHG	MAR	
	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>													
MANUFACTURING	\$676.80	\$663.85	\$12.95	\$685.54	42.3	42.5	-0.2	42.9	\$16.00	\$15.62	\$0.38	\$15.98	
DURABLE GOODS	689.49	677.65	11.84	702.86	42.3	42.7	-0.4	43.2	16.30	15.87	0.43	16.27	
Lumber & Furniture	532.47	512.95	19.53	546.14	40.4	41.4	-1.0	41.5	13.18	12.39	0.79	13.16	
Stone, Clay and Glass	639.36	639.61	-0.25	637.81	43.2	43.6	-0.4	43.3	14.80	14.67	0.13	14.73	
Primary Metals	693.18	686.65	6.53	705.57	43.9	44.3	-0.4	45.2	15.79	15.50	0.29	15.61	
Fabricated Metals	616.74	605.35	11.40	622.03	41.7	42.6	-0.9	42.2	14.79	14.21	0.58	14.74	
Machinery	751.46	727.76	23.71	760.57	44.1	43.5	0.6	44.4	17.04	16.73	0.31	17.13	
Electrical Equipment	568.84	552.66	16.18	580.64	41.4	41.9	-0.5	42.6	13.74	13.19	0.55	13.63	
Trans. Equipment	889.15	880.82	8.34	917.59	43.1	43.8	-0.7	44.5	20.63	20.11	0.52	20.62	
Instruments	599.13	596.44	2.69	618.83	40.4	40.3	0.1	41.7	14.83	14.80	0.03	14.84	
Miscellaneous Mfg	689.61	659.66	29.94	690.79	42.7	43.2	-0.5	42.8	16.15	15.27	0.88	16.14	
NONDUR. GOODS	640.76	630.00	10.76	639.08	42.1	42.0	0.1	42.1	15.22	15.00	0.22	15.18	
Food	549.05	547.90	1.15	537.63	42.3	44.8	-2.5	42.3	12.98	12.23	0.75	12.71	
Textiles	538.85	510.18	28.68	515.41	42.8	42.8	0.0	41.2	12.59	11.92	0.67	12.51	
Apparel	394.99	366.22	28.76	387.83	40.1	40.2	-0.1	39.9	9.85	9.11	0.74	9.72	
Paper	736.12	718.58	17.55	745.95	44.0	42.9	1.1	45.1	16.73	16.75	-0.02	16.54	
Printing & Publishing	662.18	655.70	6.49	656.91	40.8	40.5	0.3	40.6	16.23	16.19	0.04	16.18	
Chemicals	798.92	765.44	33.48	808.99	42.7	41.6	1.1	43.1	18.71	18.40	0.31	18.77	
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	553.92	549.54	4.38	548.46	41.9	42.6	-0.7	41.3	13.22	12.90	0.32	13.28	
CONSTRUCTION	872.16	859.81	12.35	882.39	39.5	41.1	-1.6	40.2	22.08	20.92	1.16	21.95	

LMA

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS				
	APR		CHG	MAR	APR		CHG	MAR	APR		CHG	MAR	
	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	2001	2000	Y/Y	2001	
MANUFACTURING													
Bridgeport	\$606.67	\$664.34	-\$57.67	\$624.58	39.6	42.1	-2.5	40.4	\$15.32	\$15.78	-\$0.46	\$15.46	
Danbury	613.43	664.00	-50.57	618.57	38.8	41.5	-2.7	39.5	15.81	16.00	-0.19	15.66	
Danielson	531.15	511.18	19.97	539.98	40.3	41.9	-1.6	40.6	13.18	12.20	0.98	13.30	
Hartford	693.40	729.86	-36.46	740.72	41.2	43.6	-2.4	43.7	16.83	16.74	0.09	16.95	
Lower River	568.34	550.40	17.94	571.43	40.8	40.0	0.8	40.7	13.93	13.76	0.17	14.04	
New Haven	647.64	639.82	7.82	652.11	42.0	42.4	-0.4	42.4	15.42	15.09	0.33	15.38	
New London	708.56	699.73	8.83	723.34	41.1	41.9	-0.8	42.4	17.24	16.70	0.54	17.06	
Stamford	538.98	529.14	9.84	559.59	39.0	39.4	-0.4	39.8	13.82	13.43	0.39	14.06	
Torrington	556.45	611.03	-\$54.58	573.38	36.9	43.0	-6.1	37.5	15.08	14.21	0.87	15.29	
Waterbury	605.57	657.45	-\$51.88	628.58	41.0	45.0	-4.0	42.3	14.77	14.61	0.16	14.86	

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

LMA

	APR	APR	CHANGE Y/Y		YTD		CHANGE YTD		MAR
	2001	2000	UNITS	%	2001	2000	UNITS	%	2001
	Connecticut	779	771	8	1.0	2,895	2,941	-46	-1.6
LMA's:									
Bridgeport	57	79	-22	-27.8	225	246	-21	-8.5	62
Danbury	118	61	57	93.4	285	233	52	22.3	67
Danielson	27	20	7	35.0	79	68	11	16.2	20
Hartford	302	297	5	1.7	901	992	-91	-9.2	223
Lower River	12	7	5	71.4	33	65	-32	-49.2	7
New Haven	103	114	-11	-9.6	313	406	-93	-22.9	71
New London	52	68	-16	-23.5	187	247	-60	-24.3	50
Stamford	50	44	6	13.6	719	467	252	54.0	29
Torrington	15	22	-7	-31.8	37	46	-9	-19.6	10
Waterbury	43	59	-16	-27.1	116	171	-55	-32.2	22

Additional data by town are on page 26.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

APRIL 2001

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	212,518	207,384	5,134	2.4	HARTFORD cont...				
Ansonia	8,279	8,029	250	3.0	Burlington	4,366	4,302	64	1.5
Beacon Falls	2,769	2,710	59	2.1	Canton	4,585	4,528	57	1.2
BRIDGEPORT	58,634	56,471	2,163	3.7	Chaplin	1,188	1,166	22	1.9
Derby	6,108	5,961	147	2.4	Colchester	6,613	6,500	113	1.7
Easton	3,241	3,196	45	1.4	Columbia	2,647	2,611	36	1.4
Fairfield	26,071	25,660	411	1.6	Coventry	6,079	5,993	86	1.4
Milford	25,509	25,038	471	1.8	Cromwell	6,822	6,690	132	1.9
Monroe	9,728	9,566	162	1.7	Durham	3,517	3,466	51	1.5
Oxford	4,704	4,608	96	2.0	East Granby	2,438	2,396	42	1.7
Seymour	7,518	7,364	154	2.0	East Haddam	4,088	4,013	75	1.8
Shelton	19,645	19,275	370	1.9	East Hampton	6,123	6,026	97	1.6
Stratford	23,940	23,393	547	2.3	East Hartford	24,967	24,291	676	2.7
Trumbull	16,372	16,113	259	1.6	East Windsor	5,488	5,394	94	1.7
DANBURY	109,043	107,487	1,556	1.4	Ellington	6,847	6,730	117	1.7
Bethel	9,593	9,459	134	1.4	Enfield	22,474	22,071	403	1.8
Bridgewater	949	938	11	1.2	Farmington	11,100	10,965	135	1.2
Brookfield	8,090	7,995	95	1.2	Glastonbury	15,570	15,402	168	1.1
DANBURY	35,861	35,221	640	1.8	Granby	5,222	5,176	46	0.9
New Fairfield	6,971	6,876	95	1.4	Haddam	4,157	4,103	54	1.3
New Milford	13,842	13,652	190	1.4	HARTFORD	51,645	49,450	2,195	4.3
Newtown	12,340	12,180	160	1.3	Harwinton	2,932	2,884	48	1.6
Redding	4,422	4,371	51	1.2	Hebron	4,339	4,283	56	1.3
Ridgefield	12,196	12,070	126	1.0	Lebanon	3,295	3,241	54	1.6
Roxbury	1,045	1,036	9	0.9	Manchester	28,022	27,460	562	2.0
Sherman	1,678	1,661	17	1.0	Mansfield	9,065	8,976	89	1.0
Washington	2,055	2,027	28	1.4	Marlborough	3,032	3,002	30	1.0
DANIELSON	33,560	32,734	826	2.5	Middlefield	2,239	2,188	51	2.3
Brooklyn	3,850	3,784	66	1.7	Middletown	23,776	23,301	475	2.0
Eastford	877	859	18	2.1	New Britain	33,398	32,200	1,198	3.6
Hampton	1,092	1,078	14	1.3	New Hartford	3,624	3,565	59	1.6
KILLINGLY	8,363	8,048	315	3.8	Newington	15,303	15,081	222	1.5
Pomfret	2,117	2,079	38	1.8	Plainville	9,174	8,968	206	2.2
Putnam	4,654	4,546	108	2.3	Plymouth	6,297	6,163	134	2.1
Scotland	861	852	9	1.0	Portland	4,572	4,492	80	1.7
Sterling	1,591	1,549	42	2.6	Rocky Hill	9,572	9,439	133	1.4
Thompson	4,545	4,441	104	2.3	Simsbury	11,451	11,344	107	0.9
Union	392	387	5	1.3	Somers	4,024	3,982	42	1.0
Voluntown	1,340	1,299	41	3.1	Southington	20,856	20,505	351	1.7
Woodstock	3,879	3,814	65	1.7	South Windsor	13,237	13,064	173	1.3
HARTFORD	585,149	573,269	11,880	2.0	Stafford	5,809	5,684	125	2.2
Andover	1,619	1,599	20	1.2	Suffield	5,823	5,725	98	1.7
Ashford	2,133	2,108	25	1.2	Tolland	7,100	6,995	105	1.5
Avon	7,431	7,350	81	1.1	Vernon	16,281	16,031	250	1.5
Barkhamsted	2,048	2,018	30	1.5	West Hartford	28,061	27,713	348	1.2
Berlin	8,932	8,793	139	1.6	Wethersfield	12,023	11,860	163	1.4
Bloomfield	9,811	9,598	213	2.2	Willington	3,433	3,377	56	1.6
Bolton	2,699	2,664	35	1.3	Winchester	5,780	5,624	156	2.7
Bristol	31,242	30,570	672	2.2	Windham	9,894	9,642	252	2.5
					Windsor	14,296	14,050	246	1.7
					Windsor Locks	6,587	6,458	129	2.0

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

APRIL 2001

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	12,435	12,283	152	1.2	STAMFORD	194,363	191,740	2,623	1.3
Chester	2,164	2,140	24	1.1	Darien	9,670	9,560	110	1.1
Deep River	2,700	2,665	35	1.3	Greenwich	31,664	31,350	314	1.0
Essex	3,304	3,268	36	1.1	New Canaan	9,586	9,498	88	0.9
Lyme	1,087	1,079	8	0.7	NORWALK	48,706	47,968	738	1.5
Westbrook	3,180	3,131	49	1.5	STAMFORD	66,351	65,280	1,071	1.6
NEW HAVEN	280,269	274,701	5,568	2.0	Weston	4,856	4,805	51	1.1
Bethany	2,652	2,617	35	1.3	Westport	14,397	14,247	150	1.0
Branford	16,166	15,897	269	1.7	Wilton	9,133	9,032	101	1.1
Cheshire	13,909	13,730	179	1.3	TORRINGTON	37,527	36,357	680	1.8
Clinton	7,581	7,484	97	1.3	Canaan**	676	670	6	0.9
East Haven	15,043	14,722	321	2.1	Colebrook	755	749	6	0.8
Guilford	11,827	11,670	157	1.3	Cornwall	757	751	6	0.8
Hamden	29,649	29,151	498	1.7	Goshen	1,282	1,268	14	1.1
Killingworth	3,029	2,985	44	1.5	Hartland	948	936	12	1.3
Madison	8,517	8,416	101	1.2	Kent**	1,973	1,958	15	0.8
MERIDEN	30,364	29,563	801	2.6	Litchfield	4,180	4,113	67	1.6
NEW HAVEN	57,576	56,011	1,565	2.7	Morris	1,069	1,053	16	1.5
North Branford	8,316	8,192	124	1.5	Norfolk	1,023	1,007	16	1.6
North Haven	12,604	12,436	168	1.3	North Canaan**	2,089	2,059	30	1.4
Orange	6,660	6,586	74	1.1	Salisbury**	2,288	2,263	25	1.1
Wallingford	23,291	22,840	451	1.9	Sharon**	1,915	1,898	17	0.9
West Haven	28,661	28,023	638	2.2	TORRINGTON	17,431	16,989	442	2.5
Woodbridge	4,424	4,378	46	1.0	Warren	650	642	8	1.2
*NEW LONDON	135,292	132,801	2,491	1.8	WATERBURY	115,478	112,230	3,248	2.8
Bozrah	1,447	1,412	35	2.4	Bethlehem	1,944	1,914	30	1.5
Canterbury	2,736	2,680	56	2.0	Middlebury	3,373	3,310	63	1.9
East Lyme	9,218	9,094	124	1.3	Naugatuck	16,483	16,095	388	2.4
Franklin	1,080	1,068	12	1.1	Prospect	4,735	4,658	77	1.6
Griswold	5,723	5,588	135	2.4	Southbury	6,896	6,765	131	1.9
Groton	17,066	16,770	296	1.7	Thomaston	4,140	4,041	99	2.4
Ledyard	7,917	7,835	82	1.0	WATERBURY	51,798	49,814	1,984	3.8
Lisbon	2,212	2,170	42	1.9	Watertown	12,225	11,992	233	1.9
Montville	9,587	9,433	154	1.6	Wolcott	8,747	8,571	176	2.0
NEW LONDON	12,881	12,521	360	2.8	Woodbury	5,136	5,070	66	1.3
No. Stonington	2,884	2,839	45	1.6					
NORWICH	18,487	18,032	455	2.5					
Old Lyme	3,770	3,723	47	1.2					
Old Saybrook	5,754	5,682	72	1.3					
Plainfield	8,485	8,297	188	2.2					
Preston	2,521	2,486	35	1.4					
Salem	2,019	1,986	33	1.6					
Sprague	1,646	1,592	54	3.3					
Stonington	9,639	9,535	104	1.1					
Waterford	10,220	10,059	161	1.6					

*Connecticut portion only. For whole MSA, including Rhode Island towns, see below.

NEW LONDON	152,035	149,099	2,936	1.9
Hopkinton, RI	4,278	4,176	102	2.4
Westerly, RI	12,465	12,122	343	2.8

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,715,100	1,681,000	34,200	2.0
UNITED STATES	141,073,000	135,122,000	5,951,000	4.2

Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,727,200	1,689,400	37,800	2.2
UNITED STATES	141,757,000	135,354,000	6,402,000	4.5

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified these five towns as a separate area to report labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester, MA MSA, is included in the Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

TOWN	APR 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000	TOWN	APR 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000	TOWN	APR 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	2000
Andover	0	1	5	Griswold	2	12	13	Preston	1	5	8
Ansonia	4	6	11	Groton	9	22	41	Prospect	5	11	14
Ashford	1	3	6	Guilford	4	17	37	Putnam	1	3	5
Avon	9	29	25	Haddam	3	8	10	Redding	3	10	17
Barkhamsted	3	4	4	Hamden	17	42	149	Ridgefield	6	20	30
Beacon Falls	1	9	16	Hampton	2	5	5	Rocky Hill	2	15	28
Berlin	7	20	28	Hartford	1	29	24	Roxbury	2	5	5
Bethany	0	0	6	Hartland	1	2	0	Salem	1	3	3
Bethel	16	17	10	Harwinton	3	8	5	Salisbury	0	5	0
Bethlehem	3	5	1	Hebron	3	12	23	Scotland	1	3	5
Bloomfield	0	5	11	Kent	1	1	4	Seymour	7	13	13
Bolton	1	5	6	Killingly	2	11	14	Sharon	2	2	3
Bozrah	0	6	7	Killingworth	9	20	11	Shelton	7	27	33
Branford	5	20	6	Lebanon	2	13	12	Sherman	2	11	5
Bridgeport	5	28	12	Ledyard	3	15	10	Simsbury	2	6	9
Bridgewater	2	3	2	Lisbon	2	6	6	Somers	5	14	13
Bristol	14	29	24	Litchfield	3	4	6	South Windsor	5	13	15
Brookfield	2	7	12	Lyme	1	1	3	Southbury	3	11	27
Brooklyn	3	11	4	Madison	6	22	15	Southington	17	68	61
Burlington	5	12	16	Manchester	17	40	11	Sprague	0	2	1
Canaan	1	1	1	Mansfield	3	10	23	Stafford	5	7	11
Canterbury	6	9	2	Marlborough	1	11	9	Stamford	6	352	324
Canton	2	12	11	Meriden	5	10	13	Sterling	5	7	4
Chaplin	2	5	4	Middlebury	3	7	9	Stonington	4	15	30
Cheshire	8	20	19	Middlefield	0	4	9	Stratford	1	4	5
Chester	1	3	3	Middletown	14	49	73	Suffield	6	17	36
Clinton	5	18	18	Milford	5	58	58	Thomaston	7	12	15
Colchester	5	21	32	Monroe	3	11	14	Thompson	3	14	3
Colebrook	1	1	1	Montville	3	9	17	Tolland	6	23	40
Columbia	1	4	3	Morris	0	2	5	Torrington	3	7	8
Cornwall	0	0	1	Naugatuck	2	12	17	Trumbull	6	16	30
Coventry	2	10	17	New Britain	1	1	2	Union	0	2	2
Cromwell	3	20	24	New Canaan	4	16	17	Vernon	29	52	22
Danbury	45	104	68	New Fairfield	1	5	6	Voluntown	1	4	7
Darien	3	12	11	New Hartford	2	17	7	Wallingford	15	37	46
Deep River	3	5	8	New Haven	1	15	12	Warren	1	3	2
Derby	2	11	11	New London	0	0	1	Washington	1	2	3
Durham	3	12	22	New Milford	15	44	43	Waterbury	8	14	39
East Granby	0	5	6	Newington	8	24	19	Waterford	4	33	25
East Haddam	5	20	22	Newtown	23	57	32	Watertown	4	14	20
East Hampton	7	18	16	Norfolk	1	1	1	West Hartford	20	28	9
East Hartford	0	3	1	North Branford	5	10	3	West Haven	3	12	15
East Haven	9	14	11	North Canaan	0	3	1	Westbrook	3	10	37
East Lyme	6	16	28	North Haven	7	43	33	Weston	3	8	12
East Windsor	4	10	11	North Stonington	2	7	10	Westport	6	22	19
Eastford	1	2	0	Norwalk	14	267	39	Wethersfield	3	9	10
Easton	3	8	9	Norwich	1	3	6	Willington	5	10	10
Ellington	7	23	34	Old Lyme	2	8	11	Wilton	2	12	14
Enfield	2	5	14	Old Saybrook	1	5	8	Winchester	1	1	6
Essex	4	14	14	Orange	2	5	5	Windham	0	4	3
Fairfield	4	11	13	Oxford	9	23	21	Windsor	5	9	10
Farmington	15	34	22	Plainfield	5	9	19	Windsor Locks	3	5	11
Franklin	0	2	1	Plainville	2	3	7	Wolcott	6	20	19
Glastonbury	10	38	44	Plymouth	7	14	18	Woodbridge	2	8	7
Goshen	1	5	13	Pomfret	4	8	4	Woodbury	2	10	10
Granby	5	14	24	Portland	8	15	14	Woodstock	4	9	15
Greenwich	12	30	31								

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

INDIAN GAMING DATA

Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

INITIAL CLAIMS

Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a multiple variable coefficient regression model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Due to the small size of the sample taken in Connecticut, the CPS results are subject to significant sampling error and produce considerable month-to-month fluctuations in estimates derived from the sample. In general, the CPS estimates, at the 90 percent confidence level, have an error range of about 1.5 percentage points on a rate of 6.0 percent. An accepted method for calculating the error range for model estimates is currently not available. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

All Labor Market Areas in Connecticut except three are federally designated areas for developing labor statistics. Industry employment data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington Labor Market Areas are prepared exclusively by the Connecticut Department of Labor, following the same statistical procedures used to prepare estimates for the other Labor Market Areas, which are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the five towns of Canaan, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington Labor Market Area. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester Metropolitan Statistical Area, are included in the Danielson Labor Market Area. Also, data for Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the New London Labor Market Area.

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES

The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department and from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates.

UI COVERED WAGES

UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 7-10 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index -0.1	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index +0.4	New Housing Permits +1.0	Tourism Info Centers +5.8
Leading General Drift Indicator -0.5	Electricity Sales +7.7	Attraction Visitors -19.2
Coincident General Drift Indicator +0.2	Retail Sales -0.7	Air Passenger Count +1.7
Business Barometer +1.3	Construction Contracts Index -19.1	Indian Gaming Slots +3.2
Business Climate Index -5.1	New Auto Registrations +41.2	Travel and Tourism Index -3.4
Total Nonfarm Employment +0.6	Air Cargo Tons -17.6	
	Exports +16.2	
Unemployment -0.1*	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force -1.1	Secretary of the State +13.3	Total +4.2
Employed -1.0	Dept. of Labor -2.5	Wages & Salaries +3.8
Unemployed -6.0		Benefit Costs +5.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims +40.9	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford -27.3	Secretary of the State +88.1	Connecticut +4.3
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate +0.38*	Dept. of Labor -31.7	U.S. City Average +3.3
		Northeast Region +3.2
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -0.5		NY-NJ-Long Island +2.9
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +2.4	State Revenues +31.4	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +4.4
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +2.0	Corporate Tax -40.6	Consumer Confidence
CT Mfg. Production Index +0.4	Personal Income Tax +54.8	Connecticut -17.5
Production Worker Hours -5.4	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +38.5	New England -26.7
Industrial Electricity Sales +0.7	Sales & Use Tax -6.9	U.S. -20.7
Personal Income +4.7	Indian Gaming Payments +2.2	Interest Rates
UI Covered Wages +7.7		Prime -1.20*
		Conventional Mortgage -1.07*

*Percentage point change; **Less than 0.05 percent;
NA = Not Available

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